

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 10554

RECEIVED

JUN 25 1994

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of)
)
Guidelines for Evaluating the)
Environmental Effects of)
Radiofrequency Radiation)

ET Docket No. 93-62

**Comments of the
Electronic Industries Association
Consumer Electronics Group**

The Consumer Electronics Group of the Electronic Industries Association ("EIA/CEG") herewith submits its comments in response to the Notice of Proposed Rule Making ("Notice") in the above-captioned proceeding.

1. Introduction and Interest of EIA/CEG

EIA/CEG represents the consumer electronics industry, an industry that provides the American public with televisions, radios, videocassette recorders and camcorders, compact disc players, and a wide variety of other products. Our membership includes most of the world's major consumer electronics manufacturers, as well as many smaller companies that design, produce, import, distribute, sell, and service electronic products.

2. The Commission Should Clarify The Extent That Certain Part 15 Devices Are Categorically Excluded From These Rules

Many of the products produced or marketed by EIA/CEG's members are subject to the Commission's Part 15 regulations which establish technical standards and equipment authorization

No. of Copies rec'd 0211
List ABCDE

procedures. The Notice is silent on whether the proposed rules would or could apply to Part 15 devices that are not specifically licensed by the Commission for operation. Rather, these devices must adhere to the emission and other requirements specified in Part 15 as required in equipment authorization procedures.

The Notice, however, fails to discriminate between various "low power devices" and whether and to what extent these devices are intended for application of the proposed rules. At paragraph 7, the Notice discusses the 1992 guidelines changes with respect to certain low-power devices, "such as hand-held radio telephones and cellular radios" (emphasis added). The application of the proposed rules to these and other devices are discussed in the Comments of the Telecommunications Industry Association, which EIA/CEG supports.

However, there are a host of other low-power devices to which the proposed rules should not apply -- specifically, intentional and unintentional radiators authorized under Part 15 of the Rules. These include wireless video and audio distribution equipment, remote controlled toys, and other radiofrequency devices commonly used by consumers. Both intentional and unintentional radiators authorized under Part 15 must comply with emission limitations that may essentially preclude human exposure to levels of radiofrequency energy proposed for adoption. But the Notice does not address how the proposed rules might apply to

these devices.

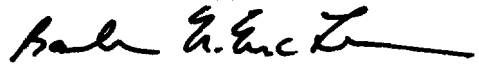
Further, EIA/CEG seeks clarification about application of the proposed rules to 900 MHz frequency hopping and spread spectrum equipment licensed under Part 15. Section 15.247(b) of the Rules permits a maximum peak output power of the transmitter of 1 watt for these devices. However, the proposed categorical exclusion power limit at these frequencies in uncontrolled environments would be 0.7 watts. Other factors, such as permissible average time of occupancy, may persuasively support exemption of these devices from the proposed rules, but this needs further study.


3. Conclusion

For these reasons, EIA/CEG requests the Commission clarify its intent to apply categorical exclusion from the proposed rules to Part 15 devices.

Respectfully submitted,

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS GROUP
ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

By: 
Barbara N. McLennan
Staff Vice President
Government and Legal Affairs

By: 
George A. Hanover
Staff Vice President
Engineering

2001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 457-4900

January 25, 1994